

A SMALL BATTLE

Occurs at a Mine in the Striking District.

OFFICERS AND STRIKERS USE GUNS.

A Policeman Falls Dead at the First Volley--One Striker Fatally Wounded and Several Hurt.

Hazleton, Pa., Special.—A special policeman was instantly killed, another was wounded in the head, a striker was probably fatally shot and ten non-union men mere more or less seriously wounded at the Oneida colliery, of Coxie Brothers, in a clash between the officers and 500 strikers Wednesday. The victims are: Killed, Ralph Mills, aged 50 years, of Beaver Meadow, one of the officers conveyed in a special train early this morning from that place to Oneida. He was shot through the back. Wounded, George Keiner, aged 38, of Beaver Meadow, also a special officer, shot wounds in the head, but will recover; Jos. Lesko, aged 38, of Shepton, a striker, shot in the groin, and will probably die.

The non-union men were stoned, but only two of them were seriously injured. They were: John VanBlargin and James Tonn, of Shepton. The former sustained scalp wounds and the latter had four ribs broken.

The Oneida colliery, having been in operation since the inauguration of the strike, the union men at Oneida and Shepton, where many of the employes of the Oneida and Derringer collieries of Coxie Brothers and Company live, decided to close down the mine. They gathered in groups on the streets as early as 3 o'clock. As the non-union men went to work they were asked by the strikers to remain at home. Some turned back; others did not. Those who went to the colliery were stoned. Van Blargin, one of the non-union employes, attempted to pull a revolver, but the weapon was taken from him and in the beating he received had several ribs broken. This occurred just before starting time at the mine.

The strikers remained at the colliery all morning. As the small mine locomotive used in hauling coal from the No. 2 and No. 3 collieries to the Oneida breaker, pulled up on the road near the latter colliery, a crowd of women blocked the track. The women were told by General Superintendent Kudlick to go home. He assured them that their husbands would get an increase in wages and that their other grievances would be properly adjusted. The women refused to listen and stoned the superintendent, who was wounded in the head. Then the striking men and women rushed toward the No. 2 colliery. A force of about 50 special policemen, who had been brought down from Beaver Meadow to prevent trouble, attempted to intercept the mob, but they were powerless to do anything and retired to the engine house.

Just as the officers got close to shelter a shot was fired. This was followed by another and in a few seconds many shots rang through the air. Policeman Mills was the first to fall. Then Jos. Lesko, a striker, staggered to the ground. No one knows who shot first, but it is believed that both the strikers and the officers used their weapons. A gunshot wound killed Mills and small shot struck Policeman Kellner, Lesko, the striker, was struck by a ball from a revolver, with which all the officers were armed.

After the shooting the strikers dispersed. Sheriff Toole, of Schuylkill county, in whose territory the clash occurred, was in Philadelphia and could render no assistance. His chief deputy, James O'Donnell, arrived here in the afternoon, and went to the scene with a force of men. Rev. Carl Houser, a Lithuanian minister from Freeland, who baptised a child at Oneida just at the time the shooting was in progress, was mistaken by the strikers for Superintendent Kudlick and narrowly escaped being stoned. He was soon recognized by a friend and escorted safely to the station.

Mitchell Tells the Miners They Have Not Got Enough.

Seranton, Pa., Special.—Thousands of striking miners marched in review through the crowded streets of this city, and showed their loyalty to the cause for which they have been battling for three weeks. They were addressed by President Mitchell, who said the proposition for a 10 per cent. increase was not enough.

News Notes.

W. C. Moore, president of the Houston Company, which recently purchased a 15,000-acre pasture in Texas, says the company is preparing to plant 8,000 acres in rice next spring and that their development will require the expenditure of \$250,000. Two more important rice deals have been made for pumping plants and rice farms above Bay City. Victor Le Tulle, a planter, secured 600 acres for rice planting, and J. W. Warren & Son have added 2,000 acres to their plants. The Matagorda Rice Company, owning 600 acres, expect to water from 1,000 to 2,000 acres more next year. All of these are awaiting the arrival of the Cane Belt Railroad and there will be from 10,000 to 2,000 acres of rice planted.

HANDSOME INCREASE.

Nearly Three Millions in Railroad Property.

The State of South Carolina is going to show up handsomely this year in the matter of its taxable property. The increase over last year is to be noteworthy. Thus far it has been impossible to get at the figures for the personal property of the State, but those for the real estate and the railroad property have been obtained. These figures show a most marked increase for this year as compared to last year. In railroad property alone there has been an increase of nearly three million dollars—\$2,891,589, and Darlington has more of it than any other single county. Orangeburg and Richland come next. So far as real estate is concerned, there has been an increase of \$1,067,636.

The total increase in these two classes of property amounts to the handsome figure of \$3,959,225.

The following is the statement of the valuation of railroad property by counties for this year, last year's valuation being \$24,880,373:

Abbeville	732,213
Aiken	1,028,430
Anderson	547,959
Bamberg	589,445
Barnwell	1,139,235
Beaufort	459,956
Berkeley	944,680
Charleston	710,685
Cherokee	512,320
Chester	657,918
Chesterfield	977,940
Clarendon	356,410
Colleton	710,069
Darlington	1,745,561
Dorchester	557,995
Edgefield	414,550
Fairfield	774,695
Florence	976,850
Georgetown	477,450
Greenville	572,145
Greenwood	720,059
Hampton	725,659
Horry	181,430
Kershaw	338,920
Lancaster	238,850
Laurens	769,925
Lexington	955,975
Marion	658,809
Marlboro	277,325
Newberry	600,600
Oconee	485,755
Orangeburg	1,489,415
Pickens	444,190
Richland	1,265,935
Saluda	191,480
Spartanburg	976,515
Sumter	1,134,475
Union	463,905
Williamsburg	734,885
York	671,612

Total \$27,771,973

The statement by counties of the real estate is as given again \$101,070,141 for last year:

Abbeville	2,695,585
Aiken	4,062,500
Anderson	4,168,713
Bamberg	1,132,632
Barnwell	2,575,375
Beaufort	1,934,415
Berkeley	1,148,375
Charleston	14,057,145
Cherokee	1,705,984
Chester	2,208,025
Chesterfield	852,100
Clarendon	1,442,835
Colleton	1,471,145
Darlington	2,271,535
Dorchester	1,151,566
Edgefield	2,290,140
Fairfield	1,984,081
Florence	2,244,336
Georgetown	1,402,856
Greenville	4,245,615
Greenwood	4,212,150
Hampton	1,080,290
Horry	793,006
Kershaw	1,871,205
Lancaster	1,200,053
Laurens	2,917,755
Lexington	1,793,595
Marion	2,471,083
Marlboro	1,795,125
Newberry	2,880,939
Oconee	1,550,430
Orangeburg	3,612,260
Pickens	1,137,358
Richland	4,982,020
Saluda	1,434,639
Spartanburg	5,267,705
Sumter	3,526,600
Union	1,786,109
Williamsburg	1,282,748
York	3,296,285

Total \$102,137,777

The Blanks Sent Out.

Chief Clerk Grant, of the office of the secretary of State, was busy all day Friday sending out all the blank returns, etc., to be used by the commissioners and managers in the coming general elections in each county of the State. These blanks are to be sent in one package to each of the clerks of court of the several counties, and commissioners, State and federal, may get them by calling upon these officials.

Gold Mining Company.

The Secretary of State Saturday morning issued a commission to a concern which seems to be a pioneer in the matter of the development of the south. It is to be known as the Palmetto Gold Mining Company and is to have a capital stock of \$1,000,000. The headquarters of the company are to be Spartanburg, and it is the purpose to mine gold, silver, copper, etc. The incorporators are L. C. Cannon of Spartanburg, and Henry Kuriz and Lucius C. Embree of Princeton, Indiana. This company is to develop and operate the West Springs gold mine near West Springs in the northwestern corner of Union county, about four miles from Glenn Springs, in Spartanburg county.

MINERS REASONABLE

Evidence Their Desire to Bring Hostilities to a Close.

WILL ACCEPT ADVANCE OFFERED

If it is Granted to Hold Till April Next, and if Sliding Scale is Abolished Now.

Seranton, Pa., Special.—The anthracite coal miners now on strike, after a two days' convention, late Saturday afternoon decided to accept the 10 per cent. net increase in wages offered by the mine owners, providing they will continue the payment of advance until next April and will abolish the sliding scale. If the operators consider the proposition unacceptable, the miners are willing to arbitrate the question as issue. They also decided to continue the convention's proposition. The resolutions are as follows:

"We, your committee, respectfully submit the following preamble and resolutions for your consideration: "Whereas, the anthracite coal operators have posted notices offering an advance of 10 per cent. over wages formerly paid, and have signified their willingness to adjust other grievances with their own employes; and

"Whereas, they have failed to specify the length of time this advance would remain in force, and have also failed to abolish the sliding scale method of determining wages; we would recommend

"That this convention accept an advance of 10 per cent. providing the operators will continue its payment until April 1st, 1901; and will abolish the sliding scale in the Lehigh and Schuylkill regions; the scale of wages in the two last named districts to remain stationary at 10 per cent. above the present basis price; and that the companies will agree to adjust other grievances complained of with committees of their own employes.

"Should the proposition be unacceptable to the operators we recommend that the convention propose that all questions at issue be submitted to a fair and impartial board of arbitration.

"We would further recommend that under no circumstances whatever should there be a resumption of work at any of the collieries until the operators signify their acceptance of this proposition, and you are notified officially that the strike is ended, and all return to work in a body on the same day."

Judging by the unanimity of the miners in passing the above resolution and the determined stand taken by the operators, it is generally believed that a long contest between the strikers and the mine operators is not unlikely. There was great enthusiasm in the convention when the counter proposition to the operators was carried, and three cheers were given for President Mitchell. The resolutions were drafted by a committee of thirteen, appointed at the morning session, of which the national president was chairman.

Mr. Mitchell, in an interview with a representative of the Associated Press on the outcome of the convention, said:

"The action of the delegates in convention in accepting an advance of 10 per cent. providing they are given assurances the advance will continue in force until April 1st, next year, demonstrates that the miners are considerate of the public interest involved and are disposed to be conciliatory.

"I cannot understand any good reason why the operators would not accept the conditions named in the resolutions. I, of course, hope that there will be a speedy termination of this contest, and I believe that in the future the operators will be disposed to treat with more consideration their employes than they have in the past."

The statement by the press committee as to the proceedings of the convention says:

"While the motion was pending President Mitchell addressed the convention and took occasion to deny, positively, the statements made by some of the metropolitan papers charging that political influence were dominating the convention, and the representatives of New York political papers had been in conference with him.

Stevenson in Delaware.

Wilmington, Del., Special.—A large and enthusiastic crowd greeted Adlai Stevenson, the Democratic candidate for vice president, at the opera house in this city. Prior to his speech he made one in the afternoon at Laurel, which was practically on the same line as the one delivered to-night, which was mainly devoted to the problem out of the Spanish war.

Washington Jottings.

Albert R. Green, of the General Land office, has been selected as chief of the new division of forestry of the Interior Department.

Secretary Long is going to Colorado to visit his daughters before election day, and on the way is expected to make some political speeches, making the third Cabinet officer on the stump.

A statement given out at the Post Office Department to-day shows that the postal receipts at Philadelphia aggregate \$296,098 in September as against \$290,652 in the corresponding period of last year, an increase of 1.8 per cent.

A PUBLIC SCHOOL MAP.

A Good Idea That Will be Developed at Once.

The following extracts from a circular just sent to the county superintendents of education indicate the purposes of the State department of education to prepare a "Map of the Public Schools of the State.":

"I wish to include in the annual report a map of each county, showing the location of every school house in the county—without name, however—a circular indicating a school house for white children and a cross indicating a school house for negroes. I send you an outline map of your county and beg that you locate upon it, as indicated, all schools that are to be operated during the current scholastic year. Please send this as soon as possible. I wish to have the 'State Map of Schools' exhibited at the fair."

The outline county maps which have been thus distributed were made in the office of the State superintendent of education by his talented aids, Mr. W. Z. McGhee and Miss Isabel H. Davis. It only remains now for the county superintendents to be as painstaking and accurate in locating the schools upon these maps, and from the joint labors of all these will result in a most valuable educational record. Should it be ready in time to be exhibited at the State fair, it will add to the attractions of the public school exhibit.

The idea of the map comes from New York, and in an interesting way. Mr. Wm. M. Dunlop—an old student of Dr. Joynes at the Washington and Lee University, by the by—a civil engineer from Roanoke, Va., while located here superintending the building of the Seaboard Air Line Railway bridge over the Congaree, told Superintendent McMahan how, when he was employed some years ago on the New York canal works, he had seen in the capitol at Albany a large outline map of the State of New York covered with dots which represented all the school houses in that great State. So numerous are these dots that the general effect is almost as if one were looking at a map of the stars. However, a closer examination, and a comparison with a political or a physical map of the State, will show up significant facts. The supply of schools for the children of the people has its logical and inevitable relation to other conditions in a State, such as density of population and general prosperity, which are themselves in large part dependent upon the physical features of the country. For instance, a map of the schools of South Carolina will certainly show, by absence of schools, stretches of swamps, pine wastes, and sandhills, and will also show, by sparsity or nearness of schools, the relative number of the white and the negro populations on the coast and toward the mountains.

There is a special reason for wishing at this time an accurate map of the schools of the State. This year is the last of the century and the 33d of the existence of the public school system of South Carolina—with the century closes the first generation of public school education in this State. It is fitting, therefore, that the annual report of 1900 should review the growth and development of the public school system since its establishment in 1868 and show in fullness the results now reached. Superintendent McMahan proposes to present, for the different years, comparative statistics of the different years, comparative statistics of the number of pupils, of teachers, and of schools, the relative supply of teachers to pupils and of schools to square miles, the amount of money expended on the schools, the average salary paid teachers, and the average length of the school term. He wishes also to compare the school taxes of South Carolina with the school taxes of New York and the New England States, showing the proportion of such taxes to the taxable values in the different States compared.

In connection with this historical and comparative study, one can well see the value of putting on permanent record a map of the schools of the State—which, never attempted here before, will summarize to the eye the geographical facts of the school supply in this State at the time of passing from the old century to the new. Such a map will be consulted in the years to come by students of our educational department.

Mony Order Clerk Short.

New York, Special.—Richard J. Carroll, who, for a number of years, has been the chief money order clerk in Branch E. of the postoffice of this city, has been arrested for forging and raising money orders. Bail was set at \$2,500. The amount of the alleged forgeries is not yet known, but it is believed to be very large.

The Chesterfield Railroad.

Secretary of State Cooper has granted the desired amendment to the Chesterfield and Kershaw Railroad. The text of the amendment is shown in the section as it will read as amended, which is as follows: That the said company be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to construct, maintain and operate a railroad from some point on the Cheraw and Darlington, or Chesterfield and Kershaw Railroad within or near the corporate limits of the town of Cheraw, in Chesterfield county, to the town of Lanaster, in Lancaster county, via Chesterfield Court House.

A TRAGIC SCENE.

Youtsey Calls Witnesses Liars in Open Court.

EXCITEMENT IN KENTUCKY COURT.

The Defendant Becomes Hysterical and Acts Like a Madman—Declares That Goebel is Not Dead.

Georgetown, Ky., Special.—One of the most remarkable scenes ever enacted in a Kentucky court occurred in the trial of Henry E. Youtsey, charged with being a principal in the shooting of Governor Goebel, the defendant himself being the chief participant. The court room was crowded at the time and the excitement was intense. D. E. Armstrong the Louisville detective, had just told of his talks with Youtsey before and after his arrest. Then Arthur Goebel was put on the stand and Judge Ben Williams, who for the time being appeared for the prosecution did the questioning.

Arthur Goebel said: "I talked with Youtsey the day he was arrested in the afternoon in the jail in Frankfort in reference to the murder of my brother."

Just at this point Youtsey arose behind his attorneys and in a loud voice said, "It is untrue; it is a lie; I never spoke a word to that man in my life, nor he to me."

Col. Crawford told him to be quiet and sit down, and others took hold of him.

"I will not sit down. I never said a word to that man—it is untrue." He was shouting by this time, and every one was becoming excited. Youtsey's wife sprang to his side and while endeavoring to make him sit down, could be heard saying: "Now you have killed my husband, I suppose you are satisfied." Then Youtsey hysterically shouted again: "I am innocent—there is no blood on my hands; these men are swearing my life away." Two or three deputy sheriffs went over and grabbed him. He struggled wildly and said: "Let me alone—I will not sit down." Arthur Goebel meanwhile sat sphinx-like in the witness chair and never turned his head. Finally, after Youtsey was forced into a seat he shouted again: "Goebel is not dead—the demons in hell could not kill him."

"Mr. Sheriff, if the defendant does not behave himself, put handcuffs on him," said Judge Cantrill.

Meanwhile the audience could not be forced to keep their seats until the judge threatened to fine those who stood. Youtsey settled back in his chair, closed his eyes and seemed in a state of collapse. He waved his handkerchief above his head in an aimless sort of way and groaned and cried hysterically. Finally quiet was restored and Judge Williams asked Arthur Goebel another question, when Col. Crawford asked a postponement of the trial on account of the defendant's condition. Judge Cantrill said he could see no cause or reason for the defendant's outbreak, but in justice to his attorneys he would postpone the case. Mr. Franklin said the Commonwealth had not the slightest objection to adjourning, and court so adjourned.

Youtsey still occupied his chair with his eyes closed, apparently in a half fainting condition. After the crowd passed out, Jailer Reed and deputies carried Youtsey to the jail, as he was unable to walk. Various reasons are assigned for his outbreak, the first being that his long confinement and strain of the trial caused him to become hysterical and lose control of himself. Another is that he is really demented, as shown by his remark that Goebel was not dead. He is being attended by physicians and relatives at the jail and his condition is deemed critical.

Frankfort, Ky., Special.—The jury in the Youtsey case was brought here at noon to view the State capitol building and other points of evidence in connection with the Goebel assassination. The jurors were first shown the spot where Goebel fell, the bullet hole in the hackberry tree and then taken to the executive building, where they were shown Youtsey's desk, in the Secretary of State's office, from where the shot is alleged to have been fired, and other points of interest.

Heavy Campaigning in New York.

Albany, N. Y., Special.—Over 700 meetings with double that number of speeches have been arranged by the Republican State committee for the last four weeks of the campaign in this State, in addition to the two flying trips through the State by Governor Roosevelt and Chauncey M. Depew, during which speeches will be made at over 150 places.

Passenger Agents Meet.

Newport News, Va., Special.—The American Traveling Passenger Agents Association convened in annual session at the Hygeia Hotel, Old Point Comfort Tuesday morning, with 400 members in attendance. President L. W. Landman addressed the body, taking as his theme, the aims and objects of the association and was followed by John D. Potts, general passenger agent of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, who spoke along the same lines. An address of welcome was made by John Weymouth, town attorney of Hampton. An elaborate ball at the Hygeia closed the day's programme.